FILE 'MEDLINE'
FILE 'JAPIO'
FILE 'BIOSIS'
FILE 'SCISEARCH'
FILE 'WPIDS'
FILE 'CAPLUS'
FILE 'EMBASE'
=> s arthritis
L1 371540 ARTHRITIS

=> s cd21l
L2 32 CD21L

=> s l1 and l2
L3 2 L1 AND L2

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 1 DUP REM L3 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l4 ibib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-045353
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-014945
TITLE: Determining the severity of arthritic conditions, e.g. rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , in a mammal or human by detecting whether a sample contains elevated levels of marker(s), e.g. ***CD21L*** polypeptides or lymphotoxin-beta polypeptides.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03 T01
INVENTOR(S): GORONZY, J J; WEYAND, C M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GORO-I) GORONZY J J; (WEYA-I) WEYAND C M; (MAYO-N) MAYO
FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION RES
COUNTRY COUNT: 100
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002080010	A1	20021010	(200305)*	EN	27

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM
ZW
US 2003027136 A1 20030206 (200313)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002080010	A1	WO 2002-US8856	20020322
US 2003027136	A1	US 2001-816814	20010323

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-816814 20010323
AN 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
AB WO 200280010 A UPAB: 20030121
NOVELTY - Determining (I) the severity of an arthritic condition in a mammal, comprises determining whether or not a sample from the mammal
contains at least 1 marker (e.g. an elevated level of a ***CD21L*** polypeptide, an elevated level of a lymphotoxin- beta polypeptide, or an elevated level of a chemoattractant polypeptide). The presence of the marker indicates that the ***arthritis*** condition is severe.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) a method (II) of assisting a person in determining the severity of an arthritic condition in a mammal;
(2) a kit comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, each of which amplifies a different target nucleic acid sequence consisting of a ***CD21L*** nucleic acid, a lymphotoxin- beta nucleic acid, or a B-lymphocyte chemoattractant nucleic acid; and
(3) an article of manufacture comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, and a label or package insert indicating that each of the oligonucleotide primer pairs can amplify a different target sequence (e.g.
CD21L nucleic acid, a lymphotoxin- beta nucleic acid, or a B-lymphocyte chemoattractant nucleic acid) in an amplification reaction.
USE - The method is useful for severity of an ***arthritis*** condition (e.g. rheumatoid ***arthritis***) in a mammal, particularly a human (claimed).
Dwg.0/2

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:29:49 ON 19 MAY 2003)
FILE 'MEDLINE, JAPIO, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, WPIDS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED
AT 09:30:03 ON 19 MAY 2003
L1 371540 S ARTHRITIS
L2 32 S CD21L
L3 2 S L1 AND L2
L4 1 DUP REM L3 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> s lymphotoxin-beta or lymphotoxin beta
L5 1234 LYMPHOTOXIN-BETA OR LYMPHOTOXIN BETA

=> s l5 and l1
L6 39 L5 AND L1

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7 27 DUP REM L6 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l7 ibib abs 1-27

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:242032 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:253721
TITLE: Application of LIGHT and herpes simplex virus entry mediator in therapy
INVENTOR(S): Ware, Carl
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 76 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 549,096.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003060605	A1	20030327	US 2001-967604	20010928
US 6140467	A	20001031	US 1997-898234	19970730
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-51964P	P 19970707
			US 1997-898234	A2 19970730
			US 2000-549096	A2 20000412

AB The author discloses p30, or LIGHT, a cytokine ligand for the herpes virus
entry mediator, HVEM. A sol. construct of LIGHT was shown to inhibit
cytomegalovirus infection and to trigger apoptosis of HT29 tumor cells. Sol. HVEM fusion proteins are also provided and shown to exhibit antiinflammatory activity in delayed-type hypersensitivity and rheumatoid
arthritis models.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 27 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-045353
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-014945
TITLE: Determining the severity of arthritic conditions, e.g. rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , in a mammal or human by detecting whether a sample contains elevated levels of marker(s), e.g. CD21L polypeptides or ***lymphotoxin*** - ***beta*** polypeptides.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03 T01
INVENTOR(S): GORONZY, J J; WEYAND, C M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GORO-I) GORONZY J J; (WEYA-I) WEYAND C M; (MAYO-N) MAYO
FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION RES
COUNTRY COUNT: 100
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002080010	A1	20021010	(200305)*	EN	27

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM
ZW
US 2003027136 A1 20030206 (200313)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002080010	A1	WO 2002-US8856	20020322
US 2003027136	A1	US 2001-816814	20010323

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-816814 20010323
AN 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
AB WO 200280010 A UPAB: 20030121
NOVELTY - Determining (I) the severity of an arthritic condition in a mammal, comprises determining whether or not a sample from the mammal
contains at least 1 marker (e.g. an elevated level of a CD21L polypeptide,
an elevated level of a ***lymphotoxin*** - ***beta*** polypeptide,
or an elevated level of a chemoattractant polypeptide). The presence of the marker indicates that the ***arthritis*** condition is severe.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) a method (II) of assisting a person in determining the severity of an arthritic condition in a mammal;
(2) a kit comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, each of which amplifies a different target nucleic acid sequence consisting of a CD21L nucleic acid, a ***lymphotoxin*** - ***beta*** nucleic acid,
or a B-lymphocyte chemoattractant nucleic acid; and
(3) an article of manufacture comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, and a label or package insert indicating that each of the oligonucleotide primer pairs can amplify a different target sequence (e.g.
CD21L nucleic acid, a ***lymphotoxin*** - ***beta*** nucleic acid,
or a B-lymphocyte chemoattractant nucleic acid) in an amplification reaction.
USE - The method is useful for severity of an ***arthritis*** condition (e.g. rheumatoid ***arthritis***) in a mammal, particularly a human (claimed).
Dwg.0/2

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 27 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-454408 [48] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-362305 [39]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-129142
TITLE: Treating or preventing a bone-related disorder, such as osteoporosis, or a nutrition-related disorder, and diagnosing a bone-related disorder, comprises the administration of a glucagon-like peptide (GLP)-2 peptide molecule .
DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05 D16
INVENTOR(S): HENRIKSEN, D B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MACD-I) MACDOUGALL D C; (OSTE-N) OSTEOMETER BIOTECH AS
COUNTRY COUNT: 96
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002024214	A2	20020328	(200248)*	EN	71

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2001087892 A 20020402 (200252)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002024214	A2	WO 2001-GB4178	20010918
AU 2001087892	A	AU 2001-87892	20010918

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001087892	A Based on	WO 200224214

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2000-29920 20001207; GB 2000-22844 20000918
AN 2002-454408 [48] WPIDS
CR 2002-362305 [39]
AB WO 200224214 A UPAB: 20020815
NOVELTY - Use of a glucagon-like peptide (GLP)-2 peptide molecule for
treating or preventing a bone-related disorder or nutrition-related disorder, diagnosing a bone-related disorder, and monitoring progression
of bone-related disorder in a patient.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - GLP-2 peptide molecule or GLP-2 activator is
useful for treating or preventing a bone- or nutrition-related disorder in a patient. Optionally, the treatment method involves the use of a vector comprising a nucleic acid encoding a GLP-2 GLP-2 polypeptide. The polypeptide is also useful for diagnosing a bone-related disorder in a patient which involves (a) determining the level of GLP-2 molecule expressed in a normal tissue and test tissue; (b) comparing the levels of GLP-2 molecule expression in the tissues, where a decrease in the level of
GLP-2 molecule expression in the test tissue indicates a bone-related disorder. Monitoring the progression of a bone-related disorder in a patient involves determining the level of GLP-2 molecule expressed in a first diseased tissue; determining the level of GLP-2 molecule expressed in a second diseased tissue, where the second diseased tissue is taken from the same patient as the first diseased tissue but at a later date; and comparing the levels of GLP-2 molecule expression in the first and second diseased tissues, where a decrease in the level of GLP-2

molecule
expression in the second diseased tissue indicates progression of the bone-related disorder.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) a pharmaceutical composition (I) comprising GLP-2 molecule or GLP-2 activator; and another therapeutic agent;
(2) determining (M1) the effectiveness of treatment with a GLP molecule or GLP activator in a patient involves determining the level of one or more markers of bone resorption from a first patient tissue sample
prior to the treatment and a second patient tissue sample after the treatment; and comparing the levels of one or more markers in the tissue
samples, where a decrease in the level in the second tissue sample indicates effective treatment; and
(3) a pharmaceutical composition (II) comprising GLP-2 nucleic acid
or its variant.
ACTIVITY - Osteopathic; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; vasotropic; anorectic; metabolic; immunomodulator; antidiabetic; hypotensive; hepatotrophic.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy; bone resorption inhibitor; bone
formation promoter; IL-6 secretion inhibitor; maintenance or restoration of gastrointestinal function; activator of one or more receptors present in bone-derived cells; enhancement of intracellular calcium concentration
and cellular cAMP content; inhibition of parathyroid hormone stimulated
bone resorption.
Six healthy women and 3 healthy men between the ages of 24-53 were
included in a study comparing the effect of a GLP-2 injection on GLP-2 expression levels and on bone turnover. Bone turnover was assayed by measuring the amount of S-CTX in a subject's serum. An immunoassay was
performed using monoclonal antibodies specific to S-CTX fragments generated exclusively from collagen type I degradation during resorption
of mature bone tissue. Blood samples were drawn at regular intervals before, during and after the injection. The test subjects received a subcutaneous bolus injection of 400 pg synthetic human GLP-2. The GLP-2
injection induced a reduction of 35% in S-CTX after 3 hours, whereas the
level of GLP-2 increased naturally after the injection to a peak after 1 hour indicating that an increase in GLP-2 results in the reduction of bone
resorption as measured by the S-CTX immunoassay.
USE - The methods can be used for diagnosing, treating, or monitoring
a bone-related disorder such as osteoporosis, hypercalcemia of malignancy,
osteopenia due to bone metastases, periodontal disease, hyperparathyroidism, periarticular erosions in rheumatoid
arthritis , Paget's disease, osteodystrophy, myositis ossificans, Bechterew's disease, malignant hypercalcemia, osteolytic lesions produced
by bone metastasis, bone loss due to immobilization, bone loss due to sex
steroid hormone deficiency, bone abnormalities due to steroid hormone treatment, bone abnormalities caused by cancer therapies, osteomalacia, Bechet's disease, hyperostosis, osteopetrosis, metastatic bone disease, immobilization-induced osteopenia, or glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis.
GLP-2 molecules are also useful for treating or preventing a nutrition-related disorder such as obesity, anorexia, bulimia, cachexia, insulin resistance, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, pseudotumor, cerebri, hyperlipidemia, sleep apnea, cancer, pulmonary hypertension, cardiovascular disease, cholecystitis and osteoarthritis. M1 can be used to determine the effectiveness or treatment
with a GLP molecule (all claimed).
Dwg.0/3

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 27 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002647921 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22295043 PubMed ID: 12391319
TITLE: Despite ubiquitous autoantigen expression, arthritogenic autoantibody response initiates in the local lymph node.
AUTHOR: Mandik-Nayak Laura; Wipke Brian T; Shih Fei F; Unanue Emil
R; Allen Paul M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology and Immunology, Washington
University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO 63110, USA.
SOURCE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (2002 Oct 29) 99 (22) 14368-73.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200212
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021031
Last Updated on STN: 20030105
Entered Medline: 20021209
AB K/BxN mice develop an inflammatory joint disease with many features
characteristic of rheumatoid ***arthritis*** . In this model, the KRN transgenic T cells and nontransgenic B cells both recognize the glycolytic
enzyme glucose-6-phosphate-isomerase (GPI) as an autoantigen. Here, we
followed the anti-GPI B cell response that naturally arises in K/BxN mice.
The anti-GPI B cell response was robust and arose at the same time as the
development of serum anti-GPI autoantibody and joint inflammation. Surprisingly, although GPI was expressed systemically, the anti-GPI B cell
response was focused to the lymph nodes (LN) draining the distal joints where ***arthritis*** was evident. In ***lymphotoxin*** - ***beta*** receptor-Ig-treated mice, which lack LNs, the development of
arthritis was completely inhibited up to 5-6 weeks. At later times, some ***arthritis*** did develop, but at a significantly reduced level. Thus, in this spontaneous model of autoimmunity, the LNs
draining the distal joints are essential for both the inhibition and amplification of the arthritogenic B cell response. These findings imply that the immune physiology of a joint is unique, resulting in a local immune response to a systemic autoantigen.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 27 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:330867 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 541XV
TITLE: RANK-L AND RANK: T cells, bone loss, and mammalian
evolution
AUTHOR: Theill L E; Boyle W J; Penninger J M (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ontario Canc Inst, Amgen Inst, 620 Univ Ave, Toronto, ON
M5G 2C1, Canada (Reprint); Ontario Canc Inst, Amgen Inst, Toronto, ON M5G 2C1, Canada; Amgen Inc, Inflammat Drug
Discovery Res, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 USA; Amgen Inc, Discovery Res, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 USA; Univ Toronto,
Dept Med Biophys, Toronto, ON M5G 2C1, Canada; Univ Toronto, Dept Immunol, Toronto, ON M5G 2C1, Canada
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Canada; USA
SOURCE: ANNUAL REVIEW OF IMMUNOLOGY, (MAR 2002) Vol. 20, pp.
795-823.
Publisher: ANNUAL REVIEWS, 4139 EL CAMINO WAY, PO BOX
10139, PALO ALTO, CA 94303-0139 USA.
ISSN: 0732-0582.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 130
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB TNF and TNFR family proteins play important roles in the control of
cell death, proliferation, autoimmunity, the function of immune cells, or the organogenesis of lymphoid organs. Recently, novel members of this large family have been identified that have critical functions in immunity and that couple lymphoid cells with other organ systems such as bone morphogenesis and mammary gland formation in pregnancy. The TNF-family
molecule RANK-L (RANK-L, TRANCE, ODF) and its receptor RANK are key
regulators of bone remodeling, and they are essential for the development
and activation of osteoclasts. Intriguingly, RANK-L/RANK interactions also
regulate T cell/dendritic cell communications, dendritic cell survival, and lymph node formation; T cell-derived RANK-L can mediate bone loss in
arthritis and periodontal disease. Moreover, RANK-L and RANK are
expressed in mammary gland epithelial cells, and they control the development of a lactating mammary gland during pregnancy and the propagation of mammalian species. Modulation of these systems provides us
with a unique opportunity to design novel therapeutics to inhibit bone loss in ***arthritis*** , periodontal disease, and osteoporosis.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 27 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:588118 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 572TP
TITLE: NF-kappa B family of transcription factors: Central regulators of innate and adaptive immune functions
AUTHOR: Caamano J; Hunter C A (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Penn, Dept Pathobiol, 3800 Spruce St, Philadelphia,
PA 19104 USA (Reprint); Univ Penn, Dept Pathobiol, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA; Univ Birmingham, Sch Med, MRC,
Ctr Immune Regulat, Birmingham B15 2TT, W Midlands, England
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA; England
SOURCE: CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY REVIEWS, (JUL 2002) Vol. 15, No. 3,
pp. 414-+.
Publisher: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904 USA.
ISSN: 0893-8512.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 226
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Transcription factors of the Rel/NF-kappaB family are activated in response to signals that lead to cell growth, differentiation, and apoptosis, and these proteins are critical elements involved in the regulation of immune responses. The conservation of this family of transcription factors in many phyla and their association with antimicrobial responses indicate their central role in the regulation of innate immunity. This is illustrated by the association of homologues of NF-kappaB, and their regulatory proteins, with resistance to infection in insects and plants (M. S. Dushay, B. Asling. and D. Hultmark, Proc. Natl.
Acad. Sci. USA 93:10343-10347, 1996; D. Hultmark, Trends Genet. 9:178-183,
1993; J. Ryals et al., Plant Cell 9:425-439, 1997). The aim of this review
is to provide a background on the biology of NF-kappaB and to highlight
areas of the innate and adaptive immune response in which these transcription factors have a key regulatoty function and to review what is
currently known about their roles in resistance to infection, the host-pathogen interaction, and development of human disease.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 27 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:751137 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 589AM
TITLE: Human follicular dendritic cells: function, origin and development
AUTHOR: van Nierop K; de Groot C (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Amsterdam, Acad Med Ctr, Dept Histol & Cell Biol,
Cellular Immunol Grp, Meibergdreef 15, NL-1105 AZ Amsterdam, Netherlands (Reprint); Univ Amsterdam, Acad Med
Ctr, Dept Histol & Cell Biol, Cellular Immunol Grp, NL-1105 AZ Amsterdam, Netherlands
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Netherlands
SOURCE: SEMINARS IN IMMUNOLOGY, (AUG 2002) Vol. 14, No. 4, pp.
251-257.
Publisher: ACADEMIC PRESS LTD ELSEVIER SCIENCE LTD, 24-28
OVAL RD, LONDON NW1 7DX, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 1044-5323.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 60
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Follicular dendritic cells (FDCs) have important functions in the selection of memory B lymphocytes during germinal center reactions (GCR).
They present native antigens to potential memory cells, of which only B cells with high affinity B cell receptors (BCR) can bind. These B lymphocytes survive, whereas nonbinding B cells undergo apoptotic cel death. FDCs are present in follicles of any secondary lymphoid organ and
belong to the stromal cells of these organs. Ectopic FDC formation can be
found in a number of autoimmune diseases and/or chronic inflammatory situations. This indicates that the development of FDCs is not restricted to secondary lymphoid organs, but that it is rather a matter of local conditions that drives a precursor cell type into FDC-maturation. A precursor of FDCs has presently not been identified, but phenotypic marker
studies, in vitro experiments with fibroblast-like cell lines, and recent data on mesenchymal precursor cells from the peripheral blood suggest a
close relation to fibroblast-like cells.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 27 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-026029 [03] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1999-120787 [10]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-007330
TITLE: Novel polypeptide useful for inhibiting herpes virus production in cells, comprises isolated or recombinant homotrimeric p30 polypeptides which bind to lymphotoxin receptor and to herpes virus entry-mediated polypeptide (HVEM).
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): WARE, C F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LJOL-N) LA JOLLA INST ALLERGY & IMMUNOLOGY
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001079496	A2	20011025	(200203)*	EN	104

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC

LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2001053387 A 20011030 (200219)
EP 1274840 A2 20030115 (200306) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI TR

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001079496	A2	WO 2001-US11857	20010411
AU 2001053387	A	AU 2001-53387	20010411
EP 1274840	A2	EP 2001-926879	20010411
		WO 2001-US11857	20010411

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001053387	A Based on	WO 200179496
EP 1274840	A2 Based on	WO 200179496

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-549096 20000412
AN 2002-026029 [03] WPIDS
CR 1999-120787 [10]
AB WO 200179496 A UPAB: 20030416
NOVELTY - Isolated or recombinant homotrimeric p30 polypeptide (pP) (I),
comprising a monomer polypeptide with a molecular weight of 30 kDa, where
(I) binds to lymphotoxin receptor or a ***lymphotoxin*** ***beta*** receptor polypeptides, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:
(1) a soluble isolated or recombinant homotrimeric p30 polypeptide (II) lacking a transmembrane domain;
(2) a liposome (III) comprising (I) or (II);
(3) a fusion protein (IV) comprising (I) or (II);
(4) a pharmaceutical composition (V) comprising (I) or (II) and an excipient;
(5) a kit (VI) comprising (V) and a printed matter which comprises instructions for use of the pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting virus entry into a cell or viral proliferation in the cell;
(6) a kit (VII) comprising (V) under printed matter which comprises instructions for use of the pharmaceutical composition for modulating diseases with unwanted lymphocyte proliferation;
(7) a pharmaceutical composition (VIII) comprising an expression vector encoding pP which has an apparent molecular weight of 30 kDa or
lacks a transmembrane domain, and forms a homotrimeric polypeptide that
binds to HVEM or L beta R polypeptide under physiological conditions;
(8) a kit (IX) comprising (VIII) and a printed matter which comprises
instructions for use of (VIII) for targeting tumor cells or activated lymphocytes;
(9) inducing (M1) proliferation-inducing signal to a lymphocyte involves contacting the lymphocyte with a composition that binds to cell surface expressed HVEM; and
(10) inhibiting (M2) pP-mediated cellular response by providing a composition that inhibits binding of cell surface-expressed pP to cell surface expressed HVEM or LTV SR and contacting the cell expressing the
cell surface expressed pP on cell surface expressed HVEM or LTV SR with
the composition sufficient to inhibit pP-mediated cellular response.
ACTIVITY - Immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antidiabetic; neuroprotective; dermatological; antiinflammatory; antitumor; virucide. Six-week old DBA/1 mice (Seatec Yoshitomi, Hukuoka,
Japan) were immunized with emulsions of 100g of bovine type II collagen
and 100 mg of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (H37Ra) in incomplete Freund's
adjuvant. mHVEM;Fc or control IgG was administered intraperitonealy twice
a week. HVEM:Fc significantly reduced inflammation of the footpad and
ankle.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Entry of herpes virus into cell inhibitor;
lymphotoxin ***beta*** receptor-mediated cellular response
modulator (all claimed); gene therapy. No biological data was provided.
USE - (I) is useful for inhibiting virus production in cells. (V) is useful for modulating a ***lymphotoxin*** ***beta*** receptor (LTV
SR)-mediated cellular response. (VIII) is useful for treating tumors on direct injection into the tumor (all claimed). (II) is useful for blocking the entry of herpes virus into cells, and to treat or prevent herpes virus infections such as beta herpes virus and cytomegalovirus. (M2) is useful for inhibiting p30-mediated cellular response e.g., inhibition of a lymphocyte (a pathogenic effector cell) cellular response such as
lymphocyte proliferation. The inhibited lymphocyte response modulates a T
or B lymphoma or an autoimmune disease such as rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus or myasthenia gravis. Also, the inhibited lymphocyte response modulates a reaction to a transplant.
Dwg.0/22

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 27 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-102807 [11] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-030145
TITLE: Treatment of inflammation, autoimmune disease and tumors
by suppressing activation mediated by the ***lymphotoxin*** ***beta*** -receptor.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): HEHLGANS, T; MAENNEL, D N; SEITZ, C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BADI) BASF AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001000228	A1	20010104	(200111)*	GE	17

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

DE 19929488	A1	20010118	(200111)		
AU 2000054060	A	20010131	(200124)		
DE 10004447	A1	20010816	(200148)		
NO 2001006380	A	20011227	(200223)		
BR 2000012006	A	20020312	(200226)		
EP 1189626	A1	20020327	(200229)	GE	

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI

KR 2002016852	A	20020306	(200261)		
CN 1359297	A	20020717	(200268)		
HU 2002001804	A2	20020930	(200272)		
SK 2001001885	A3	20021203	(200282)		
JP 2003503359	W	20030128	(200309)		13

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001000228	A1	WO 2000-EP5738	20000621
DE 19929488	A1	DE 1999-19929488	19990628
AU 2000054060	A	AU 2000-54060	20000621
DE 10004447	A1	DE 2000-10004447	20000203
NO 2001006380	A	WO 2000-EP5738	20000621
		NO 2001-6380	20011227
BR 2000012006	A	BR 2000-12006	20000621
		WO 2000-EP5738	20000621
EP 1189626	A1	EP 2000-938807	20000621
		WO 2000-EP5738	20000621
KR 2002016852	A	KR 2001-716689	20011227
CN 1359297	A	CN 2000-809675	20000621
HU 2002001804	A2	WO 2000-EP5738	20000621
		HU 2002-1804	20000621
SK 2001001885	A3	WO 2000-EP5738	20000621
		SK 2001-1885	20000621
JP 2003503359	W	WO 2000-EP5738	20000621
		JP 2001-505936	20000621

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2000054060	A Based on	WO 200100228
BR 2000012006	A Based on	WO 200100228
EP 1189626	A1 Based on	WO 200100228
HU 2002001804	A2 Based on	WO 200100228
SK 2001001885	A3 Based on	WO 200100228
JP 2003503359	W Based on	WO 200100228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2000-10004447 20000203; DE 1999-19929488
19990628
AN 2001-102807 [11] WPIDS
AB WO 200100228 A UPAB: 20010224
NOVELTY - Inhibiting inflammation, autoimmune diseases and tumor growth by
suppressing LTBR (***lymphotoxin*** ***beta*** -receptor)-mediated
activation, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for use
of substances (I) that suppress LTBR-mediated activation for preparation
of cytostatic and anti-inflammatory agents.
ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; Antitumor; Anti-angiogenesis; Antiarthritic.
Mice were subcutaneously inoculated in a skin chamber with (i) normal
tumor cells or (ii) tumor cells transformed with an LTBR inhibitor, then cell growth and angiogenesis determined by microscopy. After 5-9 days, significant angiogenesis (i.e. tumor growth) was observed in (i), but no angiogenesis was detected in (ii).
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Suppression of LTBR activation and therefore
angiogenesis.
No data given.
USE - The method is especially used to inhibit tumor-associated angiogenesis, but also for treating rheumatoid ***arthritis*** and colitis.
Dwg.0/3

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265459 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:290751
TITLE: Recombinant single-chain receptor antagonist proteins and their use in treatment of inflammatory disorders
INVENTOR(S): Halkier, Torben; Schambye, Hans Thalsgard; Okkels,
Jens Sigurd; Andersen, Kim Vilbour; Nissen, Torben Lauesgaard; Soni, Bobby; Jeppesen, Claus Bekker; Van Den Hazel, Bart
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Maxygen Aps, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001025277	A1	20010412	WO 2000-DK563	20001006

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU,
ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1226173	A1	20020731	EP 2000-965860	20001006

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	DK 1999-1438	A 19991007
	DK 1999-1855	A 19991223
	DK 2000-1119	A 20000720
	WO 2000-DK563	W 20001006

AB The invention relates to a single-chain oligomeric protein antagonist which binds to an extracellular ligand-binding domain of a cellular receptor of a type requiring binding of an oligomeric ligand to two or more receptor subunits to be activated, the protein comprising at least two, typically structurally homologous, receptor-binding sites of which at
least one is capable of binding to a ligand-binding domain of the cellular receptor and at least one is incapable of effectively binding to a ligand-binding domain of the cellular receptor, whereby the single-chain oligomeric protein is capable of binding to the receptor, but incapable of activating the receptor; as well as to nucleotide sequences encoding such
single-chain oligomeric proteins, expression vectors comprising such a nucleotide sequence, recombinant host cells comprising such a nucleotide
sequence or expression vector, methods for producing the nucleotide sequences and proteins, pharmaceutical compns. comprising the single-chain
oligomeric protein, and use of the single-chain oligomeric protein for the
prodn. of medicaments and in therapy. A preferred single-chain antagonist
according to the invention is a TNF-.alpha. antagonist. Thus, a single-chain TNF-.alpha. protein comprising of 3 human TNF-.alpha. chains
connected by linker peptides was produced with Saccharomyces cerevisiae
and shown to be an agonist of the TNF-.alpha. receptor. The same TNF-.alpha. trimer contg. Y87R mutations in the first and third copies of
TNF-.alpha. was also prepd. This was shown to be a partial TNF-.alpha.
agonist and a competitive antagonist of the TNF-.alpha. receptor.
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 27 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001646038 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21555200 PubMed ID: 11698466
TITLE: NF-kappaB-inducing kinase is dispensable for activation of
NF-kappaB in inflammatory settings but essential for ***lymphotoxin*** ***beta*** receptor activation of NF-kappaB in primary human fibroblasts.
AUTHOR: Smith C; Andreakos E; Crawley J B; Brennan F M; Feldmann M;

Foxwell B M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology Division, Imperial
College School of Medicine, Hammersmith, London, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (2001 Nov 15) 167 (10) 5895-903.
Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011108
Last Updated on STN: 20020420
Entered Medline: 20011207
AB The transcription factor NF-kappaB is of major importance in the biology
of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as TNF-alpha and IL-1alpha, and thereby is intimately involved in the process of inflammation.
Understanding the mechanisms by which NF-kappaB is activated in response
to inflammatory stimuli has become a major goal of inflammation research.
The discovery of NF-kappaB-inducing kinase (NIK) as a TNFR-associated
factor-interacting enzyme and a potential activator of the IkappaBalpha-kinase complex appeared to have identified an important
element of the NF-kappaB activation pathway, a view that was supported by
several subsequent studies. However, recent experiments in the alymphoplasia (aly/aly) mouse, which has missense point mutation (G885R)
in NIK, has challenged that view. The reasons for the discrepancy between
the different studies is unclear and could be due to multiple factors, such as cell type, species of cell, or primary vs transformed cell lines.
One system that has not been investigated is primary human cells. Using
an adenoviral vector encoding kinase-deficient NIK, we have investigated
the role of NIK in LPS, IL-1, TNF-alpha, and lymphotoxin (LT) betaR signaling in primary human cells and TNF-alpha expression from rheumatoid
tissue. These data show that, in the primary systems tested, NIK has a restricted role in LTbetaR signaling and is not required by the other stimuli tested. Also, there is no apparent role for NIK in the process of TNF-alpha production in human rheumatoid ***arthritis*** . These data
also highlight the potential problems in extrapolating the function of signaling pathways between primary and transfected cell lines.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 27 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001386919 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21334396 PubMed ID: 11441118
TITLE: Lymphoid neogenesis in rheumatoid synovitis.
AUTHOR: Takemura S; Braun A; Crowson C; Kurtin P J; Cofield R H;
O'Fallon W M; Goronzy J J; Weyand C M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Mayo Clinic, 200 First Street SW,
Rochester, MN 55905, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: R01 AI44142 (NIAID)
R01 AR41974 (NIAMS)
R01 AR42527 (NIAMS)
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (2001 Jul 15) 167 (2) 1072-80.
Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200110
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011008
Last Updated on STN: 20011008
Entered Medline: 20011004
AB In rheumatoid ***arthritis*** (RA), tissue-infiltrating lymphocytes can be arranged in sophisticated organizations that resemble microstructures usually formed in secondary lymphoid organs. Molecular
pathways and host risk factors involved in this process of lymphoid neogenesis remain to be defined. In a series of 64 synovial tissue biopsies, lymphoid follicles with germinal centers (GCs) were found in 23.4% of the patients. Follicular dendritic cells (FDCs) were exclusively
present in tissues with GCs, suggesting that the recruitment or in situ maturation of FDCs is a critical factor for GC formation in the synovial membrane. Primary follicles were absent, emphasizing the role of Ag recognition in the generation of inflammation-associated lymphoid organogenesis. Multivariate logistic regression analysis of tissue cytokines and chemokines identified two parameters, in situ transcription
of lymphotoxin (LT)-beta and of B lymphocyte chemoattractant (BLC; BLC/CXCL13), that were predictors for FDC recruitment and synovial GC
formation. LT-beta and BLC/CXCL13 were found to be independent variables
that could, in part, compensate for each other to facilitate GC formation.
Prediction models incorporating in situ transcription of LT-beta and BLC/CXCL13 had high negative yet moderate positive predictive values,
suggesting that LT-beta and BLC/CXCL13 are necessary but not sufficient.
LT-beta protein was detected on a subset of mantle zone and GC B cells,
but also on T cells in follicular structures. BLC/CXCL13 was produced by
FDCs in follicular centers, but was predominantly found in endothelial cells and synovial fibroblasts, suggesting heterotypic signaling between cells of the synovial membrane and infiltrating lymphocytes in regulating extranodal lymphoid neogenesis.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 27 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:258443 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100258443
TITLE: Lymphoid organogenesis in rheumatoid synovitis.
AUTHOR(S): Weyand, Cornelia M. (1); Takemura, Seisuke (1); Braun,
Andrea (1); Kurtin, Paul J. (1); Goronzy, Jorg J. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Mayo Clinic, 200 First Street SW, Rochester, MN, 55905
USA
SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (March 8, 2001) Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. A1064.
print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology on Experimental Biology 2001 Orlando, Florida, USA March 31-April 04, 2001
ISSN: 0892-6638.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB In rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , tissue-infiltrating lymphocytes can be
arranged in sophisticated organizations that resemble microstructures
usually formed in secondary lymphoid organs. Molecular pathways and host
risk-factors involved in this process of lymphoid neogenesis remain to be
defined. In a series of 64 synovial tissue biopsies, lymphoid follicles
with germinal centers (GCs) were found in 23.4% of patients. Follicular
dendritic cells (FDC) were exclusively present in tissues with GC follicles, suggesting that the recruitment or in situ maturation of FDCs in the synovial membrane is a critical factor in GC formation. Primary follicles were lacking in all synovial tissues, emphasizing the role of antigen recognition in the generation of inflammation-associated lymphoid
organogenesis. Multivariate logistic regression analysis of tissue cytokines and chemokines identified two parameters, in situ transcription
of lymphotoxin (LT)-beta and of B-lymphocyte chemoattractant (BLC), that
were predictors for FDC recruitment and synovial GC formation. Tissue concentrations of LT-beta and BLC were found to be independent variables
that could, in part, compensate for each other to facilitate GC formation.
Prediction models incorporating in situ production of LT-beta and BLC transcripts had high negative yet moderate positive predictive values, suggesting that LT-beta and BLC are necessary but not sufficient to recruit and maintain FDCs. LT-beta protein was detected on a subset of mantle zone and GC B cells, but also on non-B cells in follicular structures. BLC was produced by FDCs in follicular centers, but derived
dominantly from endothelial cells and synovial fibroblasts, suggesting heterotypic signaling between cells of the synovial membrane and infiltrating lymphocytes in regulating extranodal lymphoid neogenesis.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 27 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:261535 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200261535
TITLE: IL-17F, a novel cytokine selectively expressed in activated T-cells and monocytes, regulates angiogenesis and endothelial cell cytokine production.
AUTHOR(S): Starnes, Trevor (1); Robertson, Michael (1); Sledge, George
(1); Kelich, Stephanie (1); Nakshatri, Harikrishna (1); Broxmeyer, Hal E. (1); Hromas, Robert (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Walther Oncology Center, Indiana University Medical
Center, Indianapolis, IN USA
SOURCE: Blood, (November 16, 2001) Vol. 98, No. 11 Part 1, pp.
818a-819a. http://www.bloodjournal.org/. print.
Meeting Info.: 43rd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology, Part 1 Orlando, Florida, USA December 07-11,
2001
ISSN: 0006-4971.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB A recently described cytokine motif consisting of two invariant disulfide
bonds is found in the IL-17 family consisting of IL-17, IL-17B, IL-17C, and IL-17E. Recent evidence suggests that the IL-17 family of proteins play important roles in both the normal immune response and in human immunological disease. The IL-17 family has been shown to stimulate T-cell
proliferation, increase adhesion molecule expression, and induce the expression of many different cytokines. Using nested RACE PCR, a novel
secreted IL-17 homolog was cloned and termed IL-17F. IL-17F was only
expressed in activated CD4+ T-cells and activated monocytes. Subcloning
the mature IL-17F coding sequence into the pCR T7 TOPO TA vector, transforming into BL21 cells, and inducing expression with IPTG produced
recombinant human IL-17F. Polyhistidine tagged, active protein was then
isolated and purified using immobilized metal affinity chromatography followed by HPLC. Eukaryotic IL-17F was also produced in 293 cells using
the pcDNA 3.1/V5-His TOPO TA vector. Eukaryotically and bacterially
expressed IL-17F showed similar activities, but the eukaryotic protein was
5 kD larger due to post-translational modification. IL-17F was found to induce the expression of multiple cytokines in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) including TGF-beta1 - 4.7 fold, MCP-1 - 2.1
fold, TGF-beta2 - 1.6 fold, IL-2 - 1.5 fold, and ***Lymphotoxin*** - ***beta*** - 1.3 fold. To evaluate IL-17F's effect on angiogenesis an endothelial cell capillary tubule formation assay was completed. IL-17F at
100 ng/ml inhibited tubule formation by an average of 48%. A dose response
was also seen as 375 and 750 ng/ml caused an 86% and 95% inhibition, respectively. This result may be related to the induction of TGF-beta1, which can inhibit angiogenesis. This suggests that IL-17F may have a role
in cancer immunotherapy. Recombinant human IL-17F did not show any effect
on lymphocyte migration as tested by transwell chemotaxis assays. IL-17F
also did not show any effect on hematopoietic progenitor proliferation in
colony formation assays. The IL-17 family is known to play a role in many
disease processes such as rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, psoriasis, lupus, and multiple sclerosis. Interestingly, the IL-17 family may also be important in organ transplant rejection and anti-tumor immunity, yielding the common theme of regulation
of normal verses aberrant T-cell response. It is possible that IL-17F's activities are due to induction of specific cytokines allowing for amplification of the cellular immune response. Such a regulatory function
would provide the cellular immune response with an ability to make rapid
changes in activation status.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 27 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002168002 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21894353 PubMed ID: 11899257
TITLE: The molecular basis of lymphoid architecture and B cell responses: implications for immunodeficiency and immunopathology.
AUTHOR: Vinuesa C G; Cook M C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical Genome Center, John Curtin School of Medical
Research, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT.. carola.vinuesa@anu.edu.au
SOURCE: Curr Mol Med, (2001 Dec) 1 (6) 689-725. Ref: 283
Journal code: 101093076. ISSN: 1566-5240.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200205
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020320
Last Updated on STN: 20020611
Entered Medline: 20020506
AB Immune responses usually take place in secondary lymphoid organs such as
spleen and lymph nodes. Most lymphocytes within these organs are in transit, yet lymphoid organ structure is highly organized; T and B cells segregate into separate regions. B cell compartments include naive cells within follicles, marginal zones and B-1 cells. Interactions between TNF
family molecules on hematopoietic cells and their receptors on mesenchymal
cells guide the initial phase of lymphoid organogenesis, and regulate chemokine secretion that mediates subsequent T-B cell segregation. Recruitment of B cells into different compartments depends on both the milieu established during organogenesis, and the threshold for B cell receptor signaling, which is modulated by numerous coreceptors. Novel
intrafollicular (germinal center) and extrafollicular (plasma cell) compartments are established when B cells respond to antigen. These divergent B cell responses are mediated by different patterns of gene expression, and influenced again by BCR signaling threshold and cellular
interactions that depend on normal lymphoid architecture. Aberrant B cell
responses are reviewed in the light of these principles taking into account the molecular and architectural aspects of immunopathology. Histological features of immunodeficiency reflect defects of B cell recruitment or differentiation. B cell hyper-reactivity may arise from altered BCR signaling thresholds (autoimmunity), defects in stimuli that guide differentiation in response to antigen (follicular hyperplasia vs

plasmacytosis), or defective B cell gene expression. Interestingly, in diseases such as rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , Sjogren's syndrome and Hashimoto's thyroiditis lymphoid organogenesis may be recapitulated in non-lymphoid parenchyma, under the influence of molecular interactions similar to those that operate during embryogenesis.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:790525 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:349156
TITLE: Tumor necrosis factor-gamma
INVENTOR(S): Rosen, Craig A.; Ni, Jian; Yu, Guo-Liang; Zhang, Jun
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 274 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000066608	A1	20001109	WO 2000-US11689	20000428

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002150534	A1	20021017	US 2001-899059	20010706

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-131963P P 19990430
US 1999-132227P P 19990503
US 1999-134067P P 19990513
US 2000-180908P P 20000208
WO 1994-US12880 A2 19941107
US 1995-461246 B2 19950605
US 1998-5020 B2 19980109
US 1998-74047P P 19980209
US 1998-131237 A2 19980807
US 1999-246129 A2 19990208
WO 2000-US11689 A2 20000428
US 2000-216879P P 20000707
US 2001-278449P P 20010326

AB Human TNF-gamma-alpha and TNF-gamma-beta polypeptides and DNA (RNA) encoding such polypeptides and a procedure for producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques is disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing such polypeptides to inhibit cellular growth, for example in a tumor or cancer, for facilitating wound-healing, to provide resistance against infection, induce inflammatory activities, and stimulating the growth of certain cell types to treat diseases, for example restenosis. Also disclosed are diagnostic methods for detecting a mutation in the TNF-gamma-alpha and TNF-gamma-beta nucleic acid sequences or overexpression of the TNF-gamma-alpha and TNF-gamma-beta polypeptides. Antagonists against such polypeptides and their use as a therapeutic to treat cachexia, septic shock, cerebral malaria, inflammation, ***arthritis*** and graft-rejection are also disclosed.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:117143 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:150616
TITLE: Nucleic acids encoding human tumor necrosis factor-.gamma. isoforms and their biological activities and therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Guo-liang; Ni, Jian; Rosen, Craig A.; Zhang, Jun
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 208 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000008139	A1	20000217	WO 1999-US2722	19990208

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003027284	A1	20030206	US 1998-131237	19980807
CA 2338186	AA	20000217	CA 1999-2338186	19990208
AU 9925934	A1	20000228	AU 1999-25934	19990208
EP 1100886	A1	20010523	EP 1999-905874	19990208

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

JP 2002522041	T2	20020723	JP 2000-563766	19990208

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-131237 A 19980807
WO 1994-US12880 A2 19941107
US 1995-461246 B2 19950605
US 1998-5020 B2 19980109
US 1998-74047P P 19980209
WO 1999-US2722 W 19990208

AB Human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-.gamma.-.alpha. and TNF-.gamma.-.beta. splicing variants and cDNA encoding such polypeptides and a procedure for producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques is disclosed. The polypeptides were identified as novel members of the TNF family based on structural, amino acid sequence homol., and functional similarities. TNF-.gamma. is a pro-inflammatory protein and a neg. regulator of angiogenesis and of endothelial cell growth. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing such polypeptides to inhibit cellular growth, for example in a tumor or cancer, for facilitating wound-healing, to provide resistance against infection, induce inflammatory activities, and stimulating the growth of certain cell types to treat diseases, for example restenosis. Also disclosed are diagnostic methods for detecting a mutation in the TNF-.gamma.-.alpha. and TNF-.gamma.-.beta. nucleic acid sequences or overexpression of the TNF-.gamma.-.alpha. and TNF-.gamma.-.beta. polypeptides. Antagonists against such polypeptides and their use as a therapeutic to treat cachexia, septic shock, cerebral malaria, inflammation, ***arthritis*** and graft-rejection are also disclosed.
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:13767 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:365596
TITLE: The genetic ablation of cyclooxygenase 2 prevents the development of autoimmune ***arthritis***
AUTHOR(S): Myers, Linda K.; Kang, Andrew H.; Postlethwaite, Arnold E.; Rosloniec, Edward F.; Morham, Scott G.; Shlopov, Boris V.; Goorha, Sarita; Ballou, Leslie R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Tennessee, Memphis, TN, USA
SOURCE: Arthritis & Rheumatism (2000), 43(12), 2687-2693
CODEN: ARHEAW; ISSN: 0004-3591
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The aim was to det. the effects of cyclooxygenase 1 (COX-1) and COX-2 gene deletion on collagen-induced ***arthritis*** (CIA). Mice that were susceptible to CIA but lacked either the COX-1 or the COX-2 gene were immunized with type II collagen (CII), and the incidence and severity of ***arthritis*** were compared with findings in wild-type animals, by clin. and histol. examn. The immune response was assessed by measuring total CII IgG, IgG1, and IgG2 antibody prodn. in sera from immunized mice. The passive transfer of ***arthritis*** , accomplished using anti-CII monoclonal antibodies, was tested in wild-type and COX-deficient (-/-) mice. Splenocytes cultured from CII-immunized wild-type and COX-/- mice were challenged with bovine .alpha.1(II), and cytokine prodn. was assessed. COX-2 gene deletion reduced the incidence and severity of CIA compared with findings in wild-type and COX-1-/- mice. Histol. examn. of joints after the onset of clin. ***arthritis*** revealed cartilage erosions, proliferation of the synovial lining, and inflammatory cell infiltration in wild-type and COX-1-/- mice, but not in COX-2-/- mice. COX-2-/- mice exhibited reduced anti-CII IgG antibody levels, indicating a decreased immune response. However, cytokine prodn. by spleen cells from immunized mice indicated no cytokine deficiencies in COX-2-/- mice compared with wild-type or COX-1-/- mice. More important, ***arthritis*** could not be passively transferred to naive COX-2-/- mice, indicating a requirement for COX-2 in the pathogenesis of ***arthritis*** , independent of the immune response. COX-2-/- mice exhibit at least 2 defects resulting in down-modulation of the development of CIA: a reduced immune response to CII demonstrated by a markedly reduced antibody titer, and an "inflammatory" defect reflected by the inability to passively transfer ***arthritis*** to COX-2-/- mice.
REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 27 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:803962 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 366EE
TITLE: Osteoprotegerin ligand: a regulator of immune responses and bone physiology
AUTHOR: Kong Y Y (Reprint); Boyle W J; Penninger J M
CORPORATE SOURCE: POHANG UNIV SCI & TECHNOL, DIV MOL & LIFE SCI, POHANG 790784, SOUTH KOREA (Reprint); AMGEN INC, DEPT CELL BIOL, THOUSAND OAKS, CA 91320; UNIV TORONTO, DEPT MED BIOPHYS, TORONTO, ON M5G 2C1, CANADA; UNIV TORONTO, DEPT IMMUNOL, TORONTO, ON M5G 2C1, CANADA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: SOUTH KOREA; USA; CANADA
SOURCE: IMMUNOLOGY TODAY, (OCT 2000) Vol. 21, No. 10, pp. 495-502.
Publisher: ELSEVIER SCI LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, OXON, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 0167-5699.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 61
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The TNF-family molecule osteoprotegerin ligand (OPGL, also known as TRANCE, RANKL and ODF) is a key regulator of bone remodeling and essential for the development and activation of osteoclasts. Intriguingly, OPGL also regulates T cell-dendritic cell communications, dendritic cell survival and lymph-node organogenesis. Here, Young-Yun Kong and colleagues discuss the role of OPGL, and its receptor RANK, in the immune system and in bone metabolism.

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 27 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:72141 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 274UD
TITLE: Autocrine regulation of collagenase 3 (matrix metalloproteinase 13) during osteoarthritis
AUTHOR: Shlopov B V; Gumanovskaya M L; Hasty K A (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEPT VET AFFAIRS MED CTR, RES 151, 1030 JEFFERSON AVE, MEMPHIS, TN 38104 (Reprint); DEPT VET AFFAIRS MED CTR, MEMPHIS, TN 38104; UNIV TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, TN 38163; PHARMINGEN, SAN DIEGO, CA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM, (JAN 2000) Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 195-205.
Publisher: LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS, 530 WALNUT ST, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3621.
ISSN: 0004-3591.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE; CLIN
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 43
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Objective. To correlate the increased collagenase production previously seen in chondrocytes isolated from osteoarthritic (OA) lesions and the expression of cytokines and cytokine receptors, Methods. Chondrocytes were isolated from OA cartilage and characterized for synthesis of collagenases, cytokines, and cytokine receptors by Northern and Western blot analyses, RNA protection assay, and flow cytometry, Results. Chondrocytes located in cartilage proximal to the macroscopic OA lesions bound more tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF alpha) and interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 beta) compared with chondrocytes isolated from morphologically normal cartilage from the same joint. In response to TNF alpha stimulation, messenger RNA (mRNA) levels for the IL-1 receptor I (IL-1RI), IL-1RII, TNF receptor II (TNFR II), and IL-6 receptor as well as the level of proinflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1 alpha, IL-1 beta, ***lymphotoxin*** ***beta*** , TNF alpha, and IL-6, also increased. In contrast, treatment with transforming growth factor beta 1 (TGF beta 1) resulted in down-regulation of matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP-1) and

MMP-13 concomitant with a reduction in the levels of mRNA for IL-1RI,
IL-1RII, TNFRI, and TNFRII and proinflammatory cytokine levels. In contrast, the levels of mRNA for TGF beta receptor I, TGF beta 1, and TGF
beta 3 were up-regulated.
Conclusion. These data show that TGF beta 1 has antagonistic effects upon OA chondrocytes, in contrast to the effects seen with TNF alpha, The
cyclical course of OA, where a period of active disease is followed by a period of remission, can be explained by a sequential pattern of cytokine stimulation followed by a feedback inhibition of autocrine cytokine production and cytokine receptor expression, thus affecting collagenase synthesis.

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 27 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:133480 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 283LG
TITLE: The major histocompatibility complex and inflammation
AUTHOR: Blum A (Reprint); Miller H
CORPORATE SOURCE: PORIYA HOSP, DEPT INTERNAL MED, IL-15208 LOWER GALILEE,
ISRAEL (Reprint); TEL AVIV MED CTR & SCH MED, DEPT
CARDIOL, TEL AVIV, ISRAEL
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: ISRAEL
SOURCE: SOUTHERN MEDICAL JOURNAL, (FEB 2000) Vol. 93, No. 2, pp.
169-172.
Publisher: SOUTHERN MEDICAL ASSN, 35 LAKESHORE DR PO BOX
190088, BIRMINGHAM, AL 35219.
ISSN: 0038-4348.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CLIN
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 45
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The major histocompatibility complex (MHC) is of major medical interest
because of its contribution to transplant rejection and to variation among
individuals in susceptibility to a variety of autoimmune disorders. In addition to its role in influencing the propensity for known autoimmune diseases, the MHC contains genes contributing to several other hereditary
disorders that are not autoimmune in nature or in which the role of autoimmunity is uncertain. Recently, a cluster of genes encoding inflammation-related proteins were found, and our review focuses on these
findings and their clinical relevance.

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 27 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-518504 [43] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1999-518505 [43]; 1999-550740 [46]; 2000-022915 [02]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-151379
TITLE: Modulating immune system towards or away from producing,
enhancing or maintaining polarized T-helper 1 response in animals, useful for treating e.g. anaphylactic shock and rheumatoid ***arthritis*** .
DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05 C02 C03
INVENTOR(S): TAUB, F E; PONTZER, C H; PONTZER, C; TAUB, F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DOVE-N) DOVETAIL TECHNOLOGIES INC; (HAUS-N) HAUSER CHEM
RES INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 84
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9942097	A1	19990826	(199943)*	EN	53

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD
GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
AU 9933088 A 19990906 (200003)
US 6166086 A 20001226 (200103)
US 6451853 B1 20020917 (200264)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9942097	A1	WO 1999-US3934	19990224
AU 9933088	A	AU 1999-33088	19990224
US 6166086	A Provisional	US 1998-75966P	19980224
	Provisional	US 1998-85474P	19980514
		US 1999-256763	19990224
US 6451853	B1 Provisional	US 1998-75966P	19980224
	Provisional	US 1998-85474P	19980514
		US 1999-256762	19990224

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9933088	A Based on	WO 9942097

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-85474P 19980514; US 1998-75966P
19980224; US 1999-256763 19990224; US
1999-256762 19990224
AN 1999-518504 [43] WPIDS
CR 1999-518505 [43]; 1999-550740 [46]; 2000-022915 [02]
AB WO 9942097 A UPAB: 20021105
NOVELTY - Modulating the immune system towards or away from producing,
enhancing or maintaining a polarized T helper (Th)1 response in an animal
comprises administration of peptide-like aminocarboxylic acid amides (I)
or their salts, unionized forms or disulfides.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Modulating the immune system towards or away
from producing, enhancing or maintaining a polarized T helper (Th)1 response in an animal comprises administration of peptide-like aminocarboxylic acid amides of formula (I) or their salts, unionized forms
or disulfides.
A = PO3H, SO3H, OPO(OH)2, OSO2OH or SH or their salts or physiologically hydrolyzable derivatives or disulfides when A = SH;
R1 = H, lower alkyl, arylalkyl or alkenyl;
R2 = H, lower alkyl, alkenyl, arylalkyl, acyl, carbonate ester, allyloxycarbonyl, cycloalkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted arylalkoxycarbonyl; or
NR1R2 = a 5-7-membered ring; and
L1, L2 = hydrocarbon linking group, cycloalkyl or interphenylene.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for pharmaceutical compositions
comprising beta-alethine (BT) and N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC).
ACTIVITY - Immunomodulatory; antidiabetic; protozoacide; tuberculostatic; dermatological; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antiarthritic; vasotropic.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Th1 response modulator; cellular immunity
modulator.
PBMCs (1 multiply 107 cells) were cultured in RPMI/10% fetal bovine
serum (10 ml) for 6 hours with or without PMA/ionomycin in the presence or
absence of BT at concentrations of 27 nM, 2.7 mM or 20 mM. RNA was
extracted with acid guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform using RNA
Isolation Kit (RTM: RNA isolation kit). Expression of each panel of cytokine mRNAs was determined by RNase protection assay. Standards were
included and L32 and GAPDH were included as controls.
Results showed that 20 mM BT caused a dramatic increase in messenger
RNA for the most important Th1 cytokine IFN-gamma as well as the other Th1
cytokines (IL-2, TNF- alpha , TNF- beta and lymphotoxin) from unstimulated
human T cells. At the same time, BT significantly depressed the production
of dominant Th2 cytokine IL-10, which is required to maintain a sustained
Th2 response. In cells that were already overly or highly stimulated by PMA and ionomycin, the compounds did not cause a coordinated increase in
Th1 cytokines but modulated the immune response and decreased many of the
Th1 and other cytokines being produced at elevated levels by the overly stimulated cells. In the stimulated T-cell model, IFN-gamma, IL-2, ***lymphotoxin*** ***beta*** and the chemokines MIP-1a, MIP-1b and
RANTES were depressed. The results showed that the compounds therefore
modulate the immune response causing a coordinated increase or decrease in
various cytokines and other signaling molecules to obtain a desired effect.
USE - Used to modulate the immune system towards or away from producing, enhancing or maintaining a polarized Th1 response in animals,
to increase or decrease cellular immunity in animals with insufficient or hyper-immunity, to modulate or coordinate cytokine (inteferon-gamma, interleukin (IL)-10, -2 or -4, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- alpha or - beta) and other immune signal expression, to treat pathogen-induced infection including malaria, tuberculosis, listeria or leprosy, to treat
diseases that respond to Th1 cytokines, to reduce soluble TNF- alpha and
treat diseases associated with elevated soluble TNF- alpha levels including anaphylactic shock, rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , systemic lupus erythematosus, thyroiditis, diabetes, fibromyalgia or collagen vascular disease, to prevent or treat ischemia or reperfusion injury, to activate and increase proliferation of T cells and to increase production of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (claimed). Used to treat humans and for veterinary treatment of warm-blooded animals including dogs, cats, horses,
birds, and cattle, reptiles and fish.
Dwg.0/0

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 27 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-120787 [10] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-026029 [03]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1999-088120
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-035386
TITLE: New ligand for herpes virus entry mediator - used to develop products for treating e.g. autoimmune disease, lymphomas, leukaemias, infections, immunosuppression or AIDS.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): WARE, C F; WARE, C; WARE, C E
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LJOL-N) LA JOLLA INST ALLERGY & IMMUNOLOGY; (WARE-I)
WARE C
COUNTRY COUNT: 83
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9902563	A1	19990121	(199910)*	EN	60

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE
GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG
MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG
UZ VN YU ZW
AU 9882882 A 19990208 (199924)
EP 1003782 A1 20000531 (200031) EN
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
US 6140467 A 20001031 (200057)
CN 1268953 A 20001004 (200067)
JP 2001509373 W 20010724 (200147) 62
KR 2001021579 A 20010315 (200159)
AU 741419 B 20011129 (200206)
US 2003060605 A1 20030327 (200325)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9902563	A1	WO 1998-US13897	19980707
AU 9882882	A	AU 1998-82882	19980707
EP 1003782	A1	EP 1998-933153	19980707
		WO 1998-US13897	19980707
US 6140467	A Provisional	US 1997-51964P	19970707
		US 1997-898234	19970730
CN 1268953	A	CN 1998-808663	19980707
JP 2001509373	W	WO 1998-US13897	19980707
		JP 2000-502082	19980707
KR 2001021579	A	KR 2000-700137	20000107
AU 741419	B	AU 1998-82882	19980707
US 2003060605	A1 Provisional	US 1997-51964P	19970707
	CIP of	US 1997-898234	19970730
	CIP of	US 2000-549096	20000412
		US 2001-967604	20010928

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9882882	A Based on	WO 9902563
EP 1003782	A1 Based on	WO 9902563
JP 2001509373	W Based on	WO 9902563
AU 741419	B Previous Publ.	AU 9882882
	Based on	WO 9902563
US 2003060605	A1 CIP of	US 6140467

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-898234 19970730; US 1997-51964P
19970707; US 2000-549096 20000412; US
2001-967604 20010928
AN 1999-120787 [10] WPIDS
CR 2002-026029 [03]
AB WO 9902563 A UPAB: 20030416
The following are claimed: (1) a purified polypeptide characterised by: (a) having a molecular weight of 30 kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE; (b) a
pI of about 7 to 8.5; (c) binding to the herpes virus entry mediator (HVEM) polypeptide; and (d) binding to the ***lymphotoxin*** ***beta*** receptor (LT beta R) polypeptide; (2) an isolated nucleic acid sequence which encodes a polypeptide as in (A); (3) an expression vector containing a nucleic acid sequence as in (2); (4) a host cell containing a expression vector as in (3); (5) an antibody that binds to a polypeptide as in (1); (6) identifying a compound which affects an
HVEM-binding agent-mediated cellular response comprising: (a) incubating
the compound with an HVEM polypeptide or a cell expressing an HVEM
polypeptide, and an HVEM-binding agent, to allow the components to interact; and (b) determining the effect of the compound on the
HVEM-binding agent-mediated cellular response; (7) identifying a compound
which affects an LT beta R-p300-mediated cellular response, comprising:
(a) incubating the compound with an LT beta R polypeptide or a cell expressing an LT beta R polypeptide, and with p30, to allow the

components
to interact; and (b) determining the effect of the compound on the LT beta
R-p30-mediated cellular response; (8) modulating an HVEM-mediated cellular
response, comprising contacting a cell expressing HVEM with an HVEM
binding agent or a p30 binding agent; (9) modulating an HVEM-mediated
cellular response comprising contacting a cell expressing the HVEM with an
HVEM binding agent or an LT alpha binding agent; (10) modulating an LT
beta R-mediated cellular response comprising contacting a cell expressing
LT beta R with an LT beta R binding agent or a p30 binding agent, and (11)
inhibiting herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection of a cell, comprising
contacting a cell susceptible to HSV infection with a HVEM binding agent,
to inhibit HSV infection.
USE - The novel 30 kDa polypeptide ligand, designated p30, can bind
to HVEM and LT beta . The products can be used for detection, diagnosis
and screening assays. Inhibitors of p30 or LT alpha interactions with
HVEM, or p30 interactions with LT beta R, could be used to modulate
diseases where unwanted lymphocytes proliferation occurs, including T and
B lymphomas or leukaemias, or in autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid
arthritis , insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus or myasthenia gravis. They can also be used to inhibit herpes virus infection by blocking the ability of herpes virus to enter a cellular target. Compounds which stimulate lymphocyte activation can be used for stimulating immune responses in subjects with infectious diseases, or in which the subject is immunosuppressed as, e.g. in patients undergoing chemotherapy or radiation
therapy for cancer or in patients with AIDS.
Dwg.0/7

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:549380 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:180813
TITLE: Apoptosis-inducing molecule II, its encoding cDNA sequence, and therapeutic and clinical uses
INVENTOR(S): Ebner, Reinhard; Yu, Guo-Liang; Ruben, Steven M.;
Zhang, Jun; Ullrich, Stephen; Zhai, Yifan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 224 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9942584	A1	19990826	WO 1999-US3703	19990219
US 2002064869	A1	20020530	US 1998-27287	19980220
US 6479254	B2	20021112		
CA 2321186	AA	19990826	CA 1999-2321186	19990219
AU 9929721	A1	19990906	AU 1999-29721	19990219
EP 1054968	A1	20001129	EP 1999-910970	19990219
JP 2002504333	T2	20020212	JP 2000-532524	19990219

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-27287 A 19980220
US 1998-75409P P 19980220
US 1996-13923P P 19960322
US 1996-30157P P 19961031
US 1997-822953 B2 19970321
WO 1999-US3703 W 19990219

AB The present invention relates to a member of the TNF-Ligand superfamily.
More specifically, isolated nucleic acid mols. are provided encoding a human Apoptosis-Inducing Mol. II (AIM II). The nucleic acid was discovered in a cDNA library derived from human macrophage ox LDL, and
shown to contain an open reading frame encoding a protein of 240 amino
acid residues. AIM II polypeptides are also provided, as are vectors, host cells and recombinant methods for producing the same. AIM II is highly expressed in activated lymphocytes but not in cancer cells. The protein has potent antitumor activity in vivo and in vitro and both ***lymphotoxin*** . ***beta*** . receptor and TR2 are required for AIM
II-induced growth inhibition of cancer cells. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of AIM II activity. Also provided are therapeutic methods for treating lymphadenopathy, aberrant bone development, autoimmune and other immune
system diseases, graft vs. host disease, rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , osteoarthritis and to inhibit neoplasia, such as tumor cell growth.
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 25 OF 27 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:127922 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 163KY
TITLE: Peyer's patch organogenesis as a programmed inflammation:
A hypothetical model
AUTHOR: Nishikawa S (Reprint); Nishikawa S; Honda K; Hashi H;
Yoshida H
CORPORATE SOURCE: KYOTO UNIV, GRAD SCH MED, DEPT MOL GENET, SAKYO KU,
SHOGOINKAWAHARACHO 53, KYOTO 6068507, JAPAN (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: CYTOKINE & GROWTH FACTOR REVIEWS, (DEC 1998) Vol. 9, No.
3-4, pp. 213-220.
Publisher: ELSEVIER SCI LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE,
KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, OXON, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 1359-6101.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 53
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Gene-knock-out studies implicate roles of lymphotoxin (LT) alpha beta
and LT beta R in the initial phase of Peyer's patch (PP) organogenesis. We
recently identified the requirement of IL-7R alpha/gamma c/Jak3 signal in
LT alpha beta production of IL-7R alpha(+) cells. These observations lead
us to a hypothetical model for PP organogenesis with three cellular components. The first is the producer of the ligand for IL-7R alpha, which
then stimulate the IL-7R alpha(+) cells to produce LT alpha beta, activating the LT beta R+ cells to form an organizing center for PP organogenesis, This model is similar to that of inflammation, suggesting that PP organogenesis is a programmed version of inflammation. (C) 1998
Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

L7 ANSWER 26 OF 27 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:458130 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800458130
TITLE: Critical role for the lymphotoxin pathway in the induction and progression of collagen ***arthritis*** .
AUTHOR(S): Fava, Roy (1); Gonzales, Mercedes; Szanya, Veronika; Hunt,
Jane; Diegel, Roger; Browning, Jeffrey
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Veterans Affairs Med. Cent., White River Junction,
VT USA
SOURCE: Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research, (May, 1998)
Vol. 18, No. 5, pp. A95.
Meeting Info.: 7th International Conference on Tumor Necrosis Factor and Related Molecules Scientific Advances and Medical Applications Hyannis, Massachusetts, USA May 17-21, 1998
ISSN: 1079-9907.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 27 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:114567 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:199735
TITLE: Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)
AUTHOR(S): Walajtys-Rode, Elzbieta
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Parazytol. W. Stefanskiego, PAN, Warsaw, 02-093,
Pol.
SOURCE: Kosmos (Warsaw) (1995), 44(2), 451-64
CODEN: KOSMEY; ISSN: 0023-4249
PUBLISHER: Medyczna Agencja Wydawniczo Informacyjna
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Polish
AB A review with 44 refs. The tumor necrosis factor family includes TNF-.alpha. (or cachectin), TNF-.beta. (or lymphotoxin .alpha.), and ***lymphotoxin*** . ***beta*** .. A close relation between TNF-.alpha. and -.beta. was established, when, after cloning of the cDNA for these human cytokines in 1984, it appeared that they are in about 30%
homologous. TNF-.alpha. is widely expressed in monocytes, macrophages, lymphocytes, natural killer cells, endothelial cells, mast cells, neutrophils and eosinophils, glial cells and astrocytes, smooth muscle cells and certain tumor cells. TNF-.beta. can be produced mainly by lymphocytes, astrocytes, lymphokine-activated killer cells and myeloma cells. TNF-.alpha. and -.beta. bind to the same cell surface receptors and are functionally similar, although not identical. Originally described as antitumor agents (esp. TNF-.alpha.), these extraordinarily pleiotropic cytokines are considered today the primary mediators of immune
regulation and inflammatory response. They play a beneficial role as immunostimulants and important mediators of host resistance to many infectious agents (bacteria, viruses, parasites) and malignant tumors. Overprodn. of TNF-.alpha. and -.beta. is closely linked to development of
many diseases, including septic shock, Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome, rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , some autoimmune disorders, graft-host disease and cachexia. TNF-.alpha. and -.beta. exert their biol. effects by interaction with high-affinity cell surface receptors, which have been cloned and characterized as p55 TNF-R and p75 TNF-R, both
binding either of the two TNF forms. The extracellular portions of the receptors from a receptor family characterized by four domains with regularly spaced cysteine residues. The lack of relatedness of the intracellular portions of the two receptors suggests that they activate different intracellular signaling pathways. The multiplicity of actions of TNF-.alpha. and -.beta. can be ascribed to the facts that TNF receptors
are present on virtually all the cells examd. so far, and that TNF action leads to activation of multiple signal transduction pathways, kinases and transcription factors, as well as of an unusually large array of cellular genes. Post-receptor mechanisms involved in TNF-induced cytotoxicity include such cell membrane events as G protein activation and neutral sphingomyelinase activation, the latter generating ceramide, which functions as intracellular mediator of apoptosis. Amplified expressions of the HER2/ERB-B2 oncogene, a receptor tyrosine kinase, as well as of
another oncogenic tyrosine kinase, pp60 v-src, induce resistance to TNF-.alpha. in NIH 3T3 cells. The role of protein phosphorylation in TNF-induced apoptosis was confirmed by results showing that in U937 cells
the resistance to TNF may be circumvented by promoting protein phosphorylation with serine-threonine-dependent phosphatase inhibitors, okadaic acid ad calyculin. Recent results okadaic acid to mimic TNF-.alpha. in inducing a protein phosphorylation pattern and expression
of the early response genes in human fibroblasts, as well as those showing
TNF-.alpha. to stimulate transformation of BALB/3T3 cells, initiated with
3-methylcholanthrene, allowed to conclude in contrast to earlier suggestions that TNF-.alpha. acts as an endogenous tumor promoter.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:29:49 ON 19 MAY 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, JAPIO, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, WPIDS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED
AT 09:30:03 ON 19 MAY 2003
L1 371540 S ARTHRITIS
L2 32 S CD21L
L3 2 S L1 AND L2
L4 1 DUP REM L3 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L5 1234 S LYMPHOTOXIN-BETA OR LYMPHOTOXIN BETA
L6 39 S L5 AND L1
L7 27 DUP REM L6 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s chemoattractant
L8 39566 CHEMOATTRACTANT

=> s l1 and l8
L9 1017 L1 AND L8

=> s chemoattractant polypeptide#
L10 7 CHEMOATTRACTANT POLYPEPTIDE#

=> s l10 and 1
L11 4 L10 AND 1

=> dup rem l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12 3 DUP REM L11 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l12 ibib abs 1-3

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-045353
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-014945
TITLE: Determining the severity of arthritic conditions, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, in a mammal or human by detecting whether a sample contains elevated levels of marker(s), e.g. CD21L polypeptides or lymphotoxin-beta polypeptides.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03 T01
INVENTOR(S): GORONZY, J J; WEYAND, C M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GORO-I) GORONZY J J; (WEYA-I)

WEYAND C M; (MAYO-N) MAYO
FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION RES
COUNTRY COUNT: 100
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002080010 A1		20021010	(200305)*	EN	27

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM
ZW
US 2003027136 A1 20030206 (200313)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002080010 A1		WO 2002-US8856	20020322
US 2003027136 A1		US 2001-816814	20010323

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-816814 20010323
AN 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
AB WO 200280010 A UPAB: 20030121
NOVELTY - Determining (I) the severity of an arthritic condition in a mammal, comprises determining whether or not a sample from the mammal
contains at least ***1*** marker (e.g. an elevated level of a CD21L polypeptide, an elevated level of a lymphotoxin- beta polypeptide, or an elevated level of a ***chemoattractant*** ***polypeptide***). The
presence of the marker indicates that the arthritis condition is severe.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(***1***) a method (II) of assisting a person in determining the severity of an arthritic condition in a mammal;
(2) a kit comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, each of which amplifies a different target nucleic acid sequence consisting of a CD21L nucleic acid, a lymphotoxin- beta nucleic acid, or a B-lymphocyte
chemoattractant nucleic acid; and
(3) an article of manufacture comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, and a label or package insert indicating that each of the oligonucleotide primer pairs can amplify a different target sequence (e.g.
CD21L nucleic acid, a lymphotoxin- beta nucleic acid, or a B-lymphocyte
chemoattractant nucleic acid) in an amplification reaction.
USE - The method is useful for severity of an arthritis condition (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis) in a mammal, particularly a human (claimed).
Dwg.0/2

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 3 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:361080 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: ZL648
TITLE: The role of chemokines in tissue inflammation and autoimmunity in renal diseases
AUTHOR: Lloyd C; GutierrezRamos J C (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUT INC, INFLAMMAT DIV, 640 MEM DR,
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139 (Reprint); MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUT INC,
INFLAMMAT DIV, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: CURRENT OPINION IN NEPHROLOGY AND HYPERTENSION, (9 MAY
1998) Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 281-287.
Publisher: RAPID SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, 2-6 BOUNDARY ROW,
LONDON, ENGLAND SE1 8NH.
ISSN: 1062-4821.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CLIN
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 41
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Chemokines are an expanding family of ***chemoattractant*** ***polypeptides*** involved in the extravasation of leukocytes during
the inflammatory process. This review highlights recent advances in the field, including the discovery of a new class of chemokines, and several novel receptors. In addition, the expanding role of chemokines in pathologic processes other than extravasation and their potential as therapeutic targets are discussed. (C) 1998 Rapid Science Ltd.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89378387 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89378387 PubMed ID: 2673854
TITLE: Polypeptide neutrophil chemoattractants in the skin.
AUTHOR: Camp R D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Dermatology, St. Thomas's Hospital, London,
UK.
SOURCE: DERMATOLOGICA, (1989) 179 Suppl 1 20-4. Ref: 38
Journal code: 0211607. ISSN: 0011-9075.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19900309
Entered Medline: 19891023
AB Extracts of stratum corneum samples from psoriatic skin lesions have been
shown to contain a group of neutrophil ***chemoattractant*** ***polypeptides*** , a major portion of which is distinct from C5a (des
arg). One of the components may be identical to the novel
monocyte-derived neutrophil chemotactic peptide which has recently been
purified, sequenced and cloned. Synthesis of this agent may be induced by
interleukin ***1*** , this process possibly explaining part of the pro-inflammatory activity of interleukin ***1*** in the skin. These compounds may be important in the pathogenesis of inflammatory skin disease.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:29:49 ON 19 MAY 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, JAPIO, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, WPIDS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED
AT 09:30:03 ON 19 MAY 2003
L1 371540 S ARTHRITIS
L2 32 S CD21L
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L6 39 S L5 AND L1
L7 27 DUP REM L6 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8 39566 S CHEMOATTRACTANT
L9 1017 S L1 AND L8
L10 7 S CHEMOATTRACTANT POLYPEPTIDE#
L11 4 S L10 AND 1
L12 3 DUP REM L11 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> s l1 and (severe or severity)
L13 29003 L1 AND (SEVERE OR SEVERITY)

=> s l13 and l2
L14 2 L13 AND L2

=> s l13 and l6
L15 4 L13 AND L6

=> s l13 and 10
L16 4890 L13 AND 10

=> s l13 and l10
L17 2 L13 AND L10

=> dup rem l14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L18 1 DUP REM L14 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> dup rem l15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L19 2 DUP REM L15 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dup rem l17
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L17
L20 1 DUP REM L17 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l18 ibib abs

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-045353
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-014945
TITLE: Determining the ***severity*** of arthritic conditions, e.g. rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , in a mammal or human by detecting whether a sample contains elevated levels of marker(s), e.g. ***CD21L*** polypeptides or lymphotoxin-beta polypeptides.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03 T01
INVENTOR(S): GORONZY, J J; WEYAND, C M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GORO-I) GORONZY J J; (WEYA-I) WEYAND C M; (MAYO-N) MAYO
FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION RES
COUNTRY COUNT: 100
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002080010 A1		20021010	(200305)*	EN	27

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM
ZW
US 2003027136 A1 20030206 (200313)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002080010 A1		WO 2002-US8856	20020322
US 2003027136 A1		US 2001-816814	20010323

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-816814 20010323
AN 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
AB WO 200280010 A UPAB: 20030121
NOVELTY - Determining (I) the ***severity*** of an arthritic condition
in a mammal, comprises determining whether or not a sample from the mammal
contains at least 1 marker (e.g. an elevated level of a ***CD21L*** polypeptide, an elevated level of a lymphotoxin- beta polypeptide, or an elevated level of a chemoattractant polypeptide). The presence of the marker indicates that the ***arthritis*** condition is ***severe***
.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) a method (II) of assisting a person in determining the ***severity*** of an arthritic condition in a mammal;
(2) a kit comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, each of which amplifies a different target nucleic acid sequence consisting of a ***CD21L*** nucleic acid, a lymphotoxin- beta nucleic acid, or a B-lymphocyte chemoattractant nucleic acid; and
(3) an article of manufacture comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, and a label or package insert indicating that each of the oligonucleotide primer pairs can amplify a different target sequence (e.g.
CD21L nucleic acid, a lymphotoxin- beta nucleic acid, or a B-lymphocyte chemoattractant nucleic acid) in an amplification reaction.
USE - The method is useful for ***severity*** of an ***arthritis*** condition (e.g. rheumatoid ***arthritis***) in a mammal, particularly a human (claimed).
Dwg.0/2

=> d l19 ibib abs 1-2

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-045353
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-014945
TITLE: Determining the ***severity*** of arthritic conditions, e.g. rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , in a mammal or human by detecting whether a sample contains elevated levels of marker(s), e.g. CD21L polypeptides or ***lymphotoxin*** - ***beta*** polypeptides.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03 T01
INVENTOR(S): GORONZY, J J; WEYAND, C M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GORO-I) GORONZY J J; (WEYA-I) WEYAND C M; (MAYO-N) MAYO
FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION RES
COUNTRY COUNT: 100
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002080010 A1		20021010	(200305)*	EN	27

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM
ZW
US 2003027136 A1 20030206 (200313)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002080010 A1		WO 2002-US8856	20020322
US 2003027136 A1		US 2001-816814	20010323

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-816814 20010323
AN 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
AB WO 200280010 A UPAB: 20030121

NOVELTY - Determining (I) the ***severity*** of an arthritic condition
in a mammal, comprises determining whether or not a sample from the mammal
contains at least 1 marker (e.g. an elevated level of a CD21L polypeptide,
an elevated level of a ***lymphotoxin*** - ***beta*** polypeptide,
or an elevated level of a chemoattractant polypeptide). The presence of the marker indicates that the ***arthritis*** condition is ***severe*** .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a method (II) of assisting a person in determining the ***severity*** of an arthritic condition in a mammal;

(2) a kit comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, each of which amplifies a different target nucleic acid sequence consisting of a CD21L nucleic acid, a ***lymphotoxin*** - ***beta*** nucleic acid,
or a B-lymphocyte chemoattractant nucleic acid; and

(3) an article of manufacture comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, and a label or package insert indicating that each of the oligonucleotide primer pairs can amplify a different target sequence (e.g.
CD21L nucleic acid, a ***lymphotoxin*** - ***beta*** nucleic acid,
or a B-lymphocyte chemoattractant nucleic acid) in an amplification reaction.

USE - The method is useful for ***severity*** of an ***arthritis*** condition (e.g. rheumatoid ***arthritis***) in a mammal, particularly a human (claimed).

Dwg.0/2

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:13767 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:365596
TITLE: The genetic ablation of cyclooxygenase 2 prevents the development of autoimmune ***arthritis***
AUTHOR(S): Myers, Linda K.; Kang, Andrew H.; Postlethwaite, Arnold E.; Rosloniec, Edward F.; Morham, Scott G.; Shlopov, Boris V.; Goorha, Sarita; Ballou, Leslie R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Tennessee, Memphis, TN, USA
SOURCE: Arthritis & Rheumatism (2000), 43(12), 2687-2693
CODEN: ARHEAW; ISSN: 0004-3591
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The aim was to det. the effects of cyclooxygenase 1 (COX-1) and COX-2 gene
deletion on collagen-induced ***arthritis*** (CIA). Mice that were susceptible to CIA but lacked either the COX-1 or the COX-2 gene were
immunized with type II collagen (CII), and the incidence and ***severity*** of ***arthritis*** were compared with findings in wild-type animals, by clin. and histol. examn. The immune response was
assessed by measuring total CII IgG, IgG1, and IgG2 antibody prodn. in sera from immunized mice. The passive transfer of ***arthritis*** , accomplished using anti-CII monoclonal antibodies, was tested in wild-type
and COX-deficient (-/-) mice. Splenocytes cultured from CII-immunized
wild-type and COX-/- mice were challenged with bovine .alpha.1(II), and
cytokine prodn. was assessed. COX-2 gene deletion reduced the incidence
and ***severity*** of CIA compared with findings in wild-type and COX-1-/- mice. Histol. examn. of joints after the onset of clin. ***arthritis*** revealed cartilage erosions, proliferation of the synovial lining, and inflammatory cell infiltration in wild-type and COX-1-/- mice, but not in COX-2-/- mice. COX-2-/- mice exhibited reduced
anti-CII IgG antibody levels, indicating a decreased immune response. However, cytokine prodn. by spleen cells from immunized mice indicated no
cytokine deficiencies in COX-2-/- mice compared with wild-type or COX-1-/-
mice. More important, ***arthritis*** could not be passively transferred to naive COX-2-/- mice, indicating a requirement for COX-2 in
the pathogenesis of ***arthritis*** , independent of the immune response. COX-2-/- mice exhibit at least 2 defects resulting in down-modulation of the development of CIA: a reduced immune response to
CII demonstrated by a markedly reduced antibody titer, and an "inflammatory" defect reflected by the inability to passively transfer ***arthritis*** to COX-2-/- mice.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d l20 ibib abs

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-045353
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-014945

TITLE: Determining the ***severity*** of arthritic conditions, e.g. rheumatoid ***arthritis*** , in a mammal or human by detecting whether a sample contains elevated levels of marker(s), e.g. CD21L polypeptides or lymphotoxin-beta polypeptides.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03 T01
INVENTOR(S): GORONZY, J J; WEYAND, C M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GORO-I) GORONZY J J; (WEYA-I) WEYAND C M; (MAYO-N) MAYO
FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION RES
COUNTRY COUNT: 100
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002080010	A1	20021010	(200305)*	EN	27

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM
ZW
US 2003027136 A1 20030206 (200313)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002080010	A1	WO 2002-US8856	20020322
US 2003027136	A1	US 2001-816814	20010323

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-816814 20010323
AN 2003-058450 [05] WPIDS
AB WO 200280010 A UPAB: 20030121

NOVELTY - Determining (I) the ***severity*** of an arthritic condition
in a mammal, comprises determining whether or not a sample from the mammal
contains at least 1 marker (e.g. an elevated level of a CD21L polypeptide,
an elevated level of a lymphotoxin- beta polypeptide, or an elevated level
of a ***chemoattractant*** ***polypeptide***). The presence of the
marker indicates that the ***arthritis*** condition is ***severe*** .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a method (II) of assisting a person in determining the ***severity*** of an arthritic condition in a mammal;

(2) a kit comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, each of which amplifies a different target nucleic acid sequence consisting of a CD21L nucleic acid, a lymphotoxin- beta nucleic acid, or a B-lymphocyte
chemoattractant nucleic acid; and

(3) an article of manufacture comprising at least 2 oligonucleotide primer pairs, and a label or package insert indicating that each of the oligonucleotide primer pairs can amplify a different target sequence (e.g.
CD21L nucleic acid, a lymphotoxin- beta nucleic acid, or a B-lymphocyte
chemoattractant nucleic acid) in an amplification reaction.

USE - The method is useful for ***severity*** of an ***arthritis*** condition (e.g. rheumatoid ***arthritis***) in a mammal, particularly a human (claimed).

Dwg.0/2

=> log off
ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y
STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:39:08 ON 19 MAY 2003